What I claim is:

1. A double-pane window for the generation of electricity from light during daylight hours, comprising:

a first and second panes, said panes are parallel to each other, each of said panes having a perimeter;

said first and second panes spaced apart by a spacer along each of the perimeters;

said window installed at an azimuth;

a plurality of solar cells, said solar cells are between said first and second panes, each of said solar cells having a surface which receives said light;

a plurality of pivot shafts, one of each of said solar cells fixedly attached to one of each of said pivot shafts;

a plurality of gears, each of said gears having the same pitch diameter, one of each of said gears fixedly attached to one of each of said pivot shafts;

a pinion rotatably positioned between each of said gears;

a drive shaft;

a drive gear, said drive gear fixedly attached to said drive shaft, each of said drive gear, said pinion, and said gears having the same gear tooth systems;

a motor, said motor turning said drive shaft;

an encoder, said encoder fixedly attached to one of said pivot shafts, said encoder measuring the rotation of said solar cells;

a 24-hour clock, said clock measuring time in decimal form;

a memory, said memory containing said azimuth, said sunup time, and said sundown time;

a motion control amplifier, said motion control amplifier supplying current and voltage to said motor for the purpose of rotating said motor;

a microprocessor, said position sensor providing the rotation of said solar cells to said microprocessor, said 24-hour clock providing the 24-hour time to said microprocessor, so that said microprocessor can move said solar cells clockwise to track the sun during daylight hours as a function of said azimuth and the time; and

a first and second conductors, said solar cells electrically connected to said conductors to provide electricity.

2. The double-pane window, as in claim 1, further comprising:

said panes are glass; and

said panes are sealed along the perimeter.

3. The double-pane window, as in claim 1, further comprising:

said solar cells are arranged along the horizontal.

4. The double-pane window, as in claim 1, further comprising:

said solar cells are arranged along the vertical.

5. The double-pane window, as in claim 1, further comprising:

the angle between said solar cells and said panes ranges between +90 and -90 degrees.

6. The double-pane window, as in claim 1, further comprising:

a DC-to-AC converter, said double-pane window is electrically connected to said DC-to-AC converter for the purpose of converting solar generated DC electricity into AC.

7. The double-pane window, as in claim 1, further comprising:

a dichronic coating applied to one of said panes, said dichronic coating reflects light of one wavelength unusable by said solar cells in the production of electricity; and

said dichronic coating transmits light of a different wavelength for the production of electricity.

8. A method for a microprocessor to control a plurality of solar cells in a double-pane window, comprising the steps of:

reading an azimuth, said azimuth being the orientation of said window;

reading a time, said time is a 24-hour time expressed in decimal form;

calculating an angle, said angle equaling said azimuth minus fifteen times said time;

rotating said solar cells clockwise to said angle, provided said angle is between -90 and +90 degrees; and

rotating said solar cells counterclockwise to a park position, if said angle is not between -90 and +90 degrees.

9. The method for a microprocessor to control a plurality of solar cells, as in claim 8, further comprising the steps of:

rotating said solar cells counterclockwise to a park position, if said time is between sundown and sunup.

10. The method for a microprocessor to control a plurality of solar cells, as in claims 8 or 9, further comprising the steps of:

said park position equaling +90 degrees.

11. The method for a microprocessor to control a plurality of solar cells, as in claims 8 or 9, further comprising the steps of:

said park position equaling 0 degrees.

12. A logic array readable by a microprocessor, tangibly embodying a program of instructions executable by said microprocessor, to perform method steps for controlling a plurality of solar cells in a double-pane window, comprising the machine executed steps of:

reading an azimuth, said azimuth being the orientation of said window;

reading a time, said time is a 24-hour time expressed in decimal form;

calculating an angle, said angle equaling said azimuth minus fifteen times said time;

rotating said solar cells clockwise to said angle, provided said angle is between -90 and +90 degrees; and

rotating said solar cells counterclockwise to a park position, if said angle is not between -90 and +90 degrees.

13. The logic array readable by a microprocessor, tangibly embodying a program of instructions executable by said microprocessor, to perform method steps for controlling a plurality of solar cells, as in claim 12, further comprising the machine executed step of:

rotating said solar cells counterclockwise to a park position, if said time is between sundown and sunup.

14. The logic array readable by a microprocessor, tangibly embodying a program of instructions executable by said microprocessor, to perform method steps for controlling a plurality of solar cells, as in claims 12 or 13, further comprising:

said park position equaling +90 degrees.

15. The logic array readable by a microprocessor, tangibly embodying a program of instructions executable by said microprocessor, to perform method steps for controlling a plurality of solar cells, as in claims 12 or 13, further comprising:

said park position equaling 0 degrees.